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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/488,394	01/20/2000	Aravind Sitaraman	062891.0327	4403

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DUSTIN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 10/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/488,394	Applicant(s) SITARAMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Dustin Nguyen	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 July 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 46 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 7-13, 15-19, 21, 23-28, 31-33, 35-37, 39-42, 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keller-Tuberg [US Patent No 6,504,844], in view of Lidinsky et al. [US Patent No 4896,319].

4. As per claim 1, Keller-Tuberg discloses the invention substantially as claimed including a system for a identify a subscriber, comprising:

an access server [5, Figure 1] coupled to a plurality of subscribers [1, Figure 1] using a first communication network [4, Figure 1; and col 4, lines 53-64] and further coupled to a second communication network [6, Figure 1; and col 4, lines 61-64], the access server operable to receive a communication from a particular subscriber using a particular one of a plurality of virtual circuits associated with the first communication network [i.e. ATM VP/VC addresses] [36, Figure 2; and col 5, lines 36-65];

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a memory coupled to the access server [i.e. table] [Figure 2; and col 5, lines 54-65].

Keller-Tuberg does not specifically disclose

a memory operable to store path information for the plurality of subscribers, the path information for the particular subscriber identifying a virtual circuit that is pre-assigned to the particular subscriber for communicating with the access server;

a processor coupled to the memory;

operable to compare the path information for the particular subscriber to the particular virtual circuit used to received the communication from the particular subscriber; and

identify the particular subscriber for connection to the second communication network based on the comparison.

Lidinsky discloses

a memory operable to store path information for the plurality of subscribers [i.e. source checker table] [308, Figure 14; 360, Figure 15; col 62, lines 57-63; and col 63, lines 39-43, the path information for the particular subscriber identifying a virtual circuit that is pre-assigned to the particular subscriber for communicating with the access server [i.e. stored database] [351, Figure 15; col 62, lines 23-33; and col 63, lines];

a processor coupled to the memory [i.e. source checker] [307, Figure 14; and col 39, lines 40-45];

operable to compare the path information for the particular subscriber to the particular virtual circuit used to received the communication from the particular subscriber [i.e. compare virtual network name and port against the authorization database] [col 63, lines 22-32]; and

identify the particular subscriber for connection to the second communication network based on the comparison [i.e. if authorized, then user can reach any destination in the routing table] [310, Figure 14; col 63, lines 31-33 and lines 62-67].

It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Keller-Tuberg and Lidinsky because Lidinsky's teaching of verifying the source would allow additional protection against access of a virtual network by an unauthorized user [Lidinsky, col 62, lines 18-20].

5. As per claim 2, Keller-Tuberg discloses

the access server comprises one of a plurality of access servers coupled to the processor [i.e. host access exchange] [5, Figure 1; and col 4, lines 53-64];

the path information for the particular subscriber further identifies an access server assigned to the particular subscriber [i.e. association table of data gateway] [col 3, lines 37-42; and col 6, lines 8-14]; and

the processor is further operable to identify the particular subscriber based upon the path information for the particular subscriber and an identifier of the particular access server coupled to the particular subscriber [i.e. data gateway verifies source addresses] [col 6, lines 6-41].

6. As per claim 3, Keller-Tuberg discloses the access server comprises

an interface coupled to the particular subscriber using the particular virtual circuit [i.e. user exchange interface] [col 5, lines 45-53]; and

a controller coupled to the interface and operable to communicate a request identifying the particular virtual circuit that couples the interface and the particular subscriber [i.e. data gateway] [col 5, lines 54-65].

7. As per claim 5, Keller-Tuberg discloses the request comprises interface information identifying the interface coupled to the particular subscriber [i.e. subscriber port] [col 6, lines 50-53]; virtual circuit information identifying the particular virtual circuit [i.e. VCI/VPI] [Figure 2; and col 5, lines 36-44]; and access server information identifying the access server [i.e. destination address] [col 5, lines 43-53].

8. As per claim 7, Lidinsky discloses the request comprises a trivial file transfer protocol request [col 5, lines 1-10].

9. As per claim 8, Keller-Tuberg discloses the particular virtual circuit is associated with the particular subscriber using a virtual channel identifier and a virtual path identifier [Figure 2; and col 5, lines 36-44].

10. As per claim 9, Keller-Tuberg discloses a virtual path identifier and a virtual channel identifier associated with the virtual circuit assigned to the particular subscriber [col 2, lines 16-24].

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11. As per claim 10, Keller-Tuberg discloses the access server supports a communication session between the particular subscriber and the second communication network in response to identifying the particular subscriber [i.e. ISP connections] [Figure 2; and col 5, lines 66-col 6, lines 5].

12. As per claims 11-13, they are method claimed of claims 1-3, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1-3.

13. As per claims 15-17, they are method claimed of claims 8-10, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 8-10.

14. As per claims 18 and 19, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1 and 2.

15. As per claim 21, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 5.

16. As per claim 23, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 7.

17. As per claims 24, 25, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 8, 9.

18. As per claims 26-28, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1-3.

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19. As per claims 30 and 31, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 8 and 9.

20. As per claim 32, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1, 3, and 10. Furthermore, Keller-Tuberg discloses an interface, a controller and a route processor [Figures 1 and 2; col 4, lines 53-64; and col 5, lines 36-54].

21. As per claim 33, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 5.

22. As per claim 35, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 7.

23. As per claim 36, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated in claims 1 and 10.

24. As per claim 37, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 5.

25. As per claim 39, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 7.

26. As per claims 40-42, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1-3.

27. As per claims 44-46, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 8-10.

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28. Claims 4, 14, 20, 29, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keller-Tuberg [US Patent No 6,504,844], in view of Lidinsky et al. [US Patent No 4896,319], and further in view of Dugan et al. [US Patent No 6,788,649].

29. As per claim 4, Keller-Tuberg and Lidinsky do not specifically disclose the interface comprises a plurality of network line cards, the path information for the particular subscriber further identifies a network line card assigned to the particular subscriber; and the processor is further operable to identify the particular subscriber based upon the path information for the particular subscriber and an identifier of a particular network line card coupled to the particular subscriber. Dugan discloses the interface comprises a plurality of network line cards, the path information for the particular subscriber further identifies a network line card assigned to the particular subscriber; and the processor is further operable to identify the particular subscriber based upon the path information for the particular subscriber and an identifier of a particular network line card coupled to the particular subscriber [i.e. bearer control component] [col 11, lines 34-40; and col 12, lines 29-35]. It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Keller-Tuberg, Lidinsky and Dugan because Dugan's teaching of network line card would allow to simplifying the process of operation, administration and maintenance.

30. As per claim 14, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

31. As per claim 20, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

32. As per claim 29, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

33. As per claim 42, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

34. Claims 6, 22, 34, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Keller-Tuberg [US Patent No 6,504,844], in view of Lidinsky et al. [US Patent No 4896,319], and further in view of Malkin et al. [US Patent No 6,061,650].

35. As per claim 6, Keller-Tuberg and Lidinsky do not specifically disclose the request comprises a RADIUS protocol request. Malkin discloses the request comprises a RADIUS protocol request [col 4, lines 26-27]. It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Keller-Tuberg, Lidinsky and Malkin because the teaching of RADIUS protocol of Malkin reference would remotely access information to add a portability aspect to the system.

36. As per claim 22, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 6.

37. As per claim 34, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

38. As per claim 38, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 4.

39. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-46 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

40. A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire **3 (three) months and 0 (zero) days** from the mail date of this letter. Failure to respond within the period for response will result in **ABANDONMENT** of the application (see 35 U.S.C 133, M.P.E.P 710.02, 710.02(b)).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dustin Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-5321. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

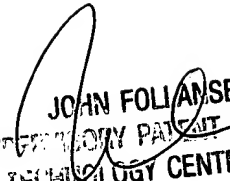
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Follansbee John can be reached on (703) 305-8498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Examiner
Art Unit 2154


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